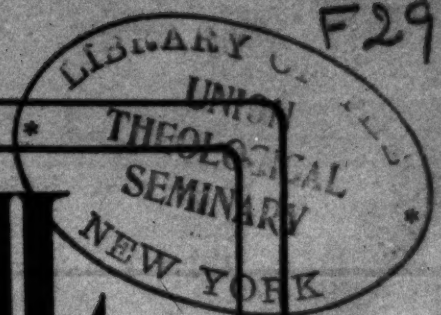
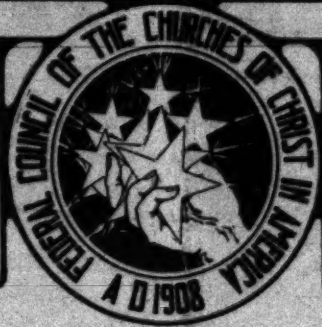


FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN



Vol. 3 No. 1



January, 1920

The Task of the Moment



HE task of the moment for the Federal Council is greater than any that it has ever faced.

The whole movement for Christian co-operation is in some peril from the confusion resulting through the many different and generally unrelated movements in its interest. The denominational consciousness was never so strong as at the present moment, and it is rapidly deepening. We thus have these two seemingly contradictory phenomena—intensified denominationalism and increasing unity. The Federal Council occupies what might be termed a mediating position of guidance to the whole movement for unity. Among its chief contributions are those in the interest of stability and practicality.

There is a splendid chance today, in relation to the whole co-operative movement, for men whose hearts are warm, whose vision is large, whose heads are clear and cool, whose spirit is humble, and whose faith is full of confidence and hope.

—From The Report of the General Secretary of the Federal Council to the Executive Committee at Baltimore.

**A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION
AND INTER-CHURCH ACTIVITIES**

JAN 22 1920

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*A Journal of Religious Co-operation
and Interchurch Activities*

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Vol. III, No. 1



January, 1920

Annual Meeting of The Executive Committee

AT a time when the obligation of America to share the world's burdens and problems seems in danger of being lost sight of by those who guide the policies of the nation, the Protestant Churches of America, through their representatives on the Executive Committee of the Federal Council, have manifested a new and splendid realization of their world-wide responsibility. Many moral and civic questions now before the minds of thoughtful people in our own country were dealt with, in their relation to the Church.

The meeting was held in the Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., December 10-12. The Board of Trustees held its annual meeting on the morning of December 10, prior to the opening session of the Executive Committee. Five members whose terms had expired were re-elected, as follows: Dr. Robert E. Speer, James M. Speers, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe. To take the places of Rev. Henry K. Carroll, Bishop Earl Cranston and Rev. J. E. Stocking the following were elected: Rev. Andrew J. Bird, Hon. Henry K. Porter and Frank Morrison. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Rev. Frank Mason North, President; Rev. Howard B. Grose, Vice-President; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary and Recording Secretary; Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer.

In the absence of Rev. James I. Vance, Chairman of the Executive Committee Rev. Arthur J. Brown was elected Chairman pro tem. A Business Committee was elected, consisting of John M. Glenn, Bishop Luther B.

Wilson, Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Rev. Howard B. Grose, Rev. Peter Ainslie, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, and Rev. George U. Wenner.

The official registration reached the unprecedented total of 180, representing nearly all the 31 constituent denominations, as well as the following co-operating organizations, each of whom reported to the gathering: The Foreign Missions Conference of North America; The Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America; The Home Missions Council; The Council of Women for Home Missions; The National Board of the Y. W. C. A.; The American Bible Society; The International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; The Council of Church Boards of Education; The Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations.

Relief Sought for Serbian Children

One of the most worthy causes now seeking the co-operation of all Christian people is that of Serbian Relief. From the Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City, comes an urgent plea for the half-million children left fatherless by the war, and now shifting for themselves in a country where the scanty food is procurable only at exorbitant prices, and where the devastation and misery beggar description. The villages are reduced to heaps of stones; the roads are almost impassible; families are huddled in huts. For these orphaned children no one is responsible; they have lived through such scenes of horror, such years of fear and neglect, that their young eyes are still dark with pain. These are the children of men who died—none more heroically—for our cause in the Great War. America, whose children have escaped all this misery, is better able to help them than anyone else.

A Call to Prayer

The Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Council of Women for Home Missions unite in a Call to Prayer, asking that the women of the churches observe the first Friday of the Lenten season, February 20, 1920, as a nation-wide Day of Prayer.

They ask that all Christian women may respond to this Call to Prayer, and meet to ask God's mercy upon the troubled and confused nations and His blessing upon His servants as they seek to bring the world to Christ; that the women who have in their care the preparation and plans for the meetings may have clear vision and loving zeal as they confer together; that all the Christian women of our land may strive to promote all agencies and organized effort looking towards the development of the spiritual resources of the Church of Christ and the purification of our national life.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Journal of Religious Co-operation and Inter-Church Activities

Vol. III

JANUARY, 1920

No. 1

The Record of the Year

A REVIEW of the year's work by the General Secretary, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, was presented to the Committee in a thirty-page pamphlet, which summarized the varied labors of the central administrative department of the Federal Council during the year. The closing of the work of the General War-Time Commission with its many ramifications, the increasing dependence of the Government and civic bodies on the Council as representing the Churches, and the widening scope of international religious fellowship and service were outstanding features of the report, which read in part as follows:

Recent conferences with representative denominational leaders make it clear that the constituent bodies of the Council are more and more disposed to make the association between our constituent bodies in the Council more sympathetic and effective. A closer and more constant relationship with the constituent denominations has now been secured by the direct representation of all of these bodies in the Administrative Committee.

The Cleveland meeting welcomed two new bodies to our fellowship—the Churches of God in the United States (General Eldership) and the Christian Reformed Church.

Work of the Commissions and Committees

There has been most gratifying advance in the development of some of the Commissions.

The Commission on Interchurch Federations closes the year with a splendid record. The number of local federations established goes far beyond that of any previous year, but, more important still, they are all established on a firm basis with their budgets provided for and their secretaries selected. It is urged that the report of this Commission be studied carefully, especially in view of the fact that it is the result of the work of one secretary and at an expense which is practically nominal. It would be interesting to note the large aggregate of the budgets which have been raised with the help of Dr. Guild in the various cities for local federations in contrast with the rather insignificant expense of this Commission.

The Commission on Evangelism has also made remarkable progress in a sphere of activity in which the Council has needed strength, until it could secure the full time service of a secretary, who was found in Dr. Goodell, whose personal service to the Federal Council has been most strategically and persuasively rendered.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service has expanded into permanent activity many of the

important services undertaken during the war in association with the General War-Time Commission, and has also assumed several of the unfinished tasks of that Commission. There probably never was a moment in our national life when a body of this kind was more needed of men and women of conviction, with progressive spirit, but also with the capacity for self-control.

The Commission on Relations with the Orient has continued to render important service, and several critical problems have arisen, which have made manifest the necessity for a commission of this kind representing the churches and not complicated or limited by some of the conditions under which the Boards of Foreign Missions necessarily act.

The other regular Commissions of the Council have continued their normal work, several of them in effective co-operation with other similar and sympathetic bodies. The Commission on Christian Education has not yet succeeded in bringing about the co-ordination sought and greatly needed among the various educational agencies of the churches, but it is to be hoped that it may be able to help toward the solution of the important problem of co-operation in all the phases of Christian education. The work of the Commission on Temperance has been cared for by the General Secretary.

Continuation of War Work

When the General War-Time Commission went out of existence, it left many unfinished tasks which have been taken over by the permanent Commissions of the Council, and in addition, several matters which necessitated maintaining a small portion of the staff of the Commission, and which will continue now for only a short time.

Of course, one of the more important activities which retains its permanent form is that of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, which is endeavoring through the War Department and through Congress to secure the establishment of a corps of chaplains on a permanent basis. The fact that the War Department has now entirely secularized the welfare work with the Army lays the entire burden for religious work, and, indeed, for the proper support and direction of the welfare work, upon the chaplains and thus the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains comes into a most important place in connection with the new army that is being formed.

Another important Committee whose activities were largely developed during the war is the Committee on Negro Churches. This Committee should undoubtedly be organized and equipped in a more effective manner than is now the case.

The Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook has prepared a series of studies, some of which are of the highest value as interpretations

of the life of the world and of the churches in the present age. The question should be raised as to the permanent continuance of this Committee for the purpose of continuing similar studies.

Another of the Committees whose task was not finished with the war is the Committee on the Moral Aims of the War, which has been, in association with the League to Enforce Peace, actively engaged in creating sentiment for the permanent establishment of a League of Nations.

Another national problem which affects the churches is the fact that America as a nation exists in the Canal Zone, where, on the one hand, the various religious forces cannot operate effectively except through co-operative relationships, and where, on the other hand, the moral problems are very great.

The question of adequate and effective religious work in the Canal Zone should be given careful study on the part of the denominations and boards involved. The word which comes to us indicates clearly that the moral, social and religious needs in that section of our territory are not being adequately met.

Relationship With Civic Bodies

The Federal Council is coming to be more and more recognized by national civic bodies and by the various departments of the government as a body through whom the appropriate co-operation of the churches in national affairs of a distinctively moral character shall be secured. The relationship between the executives of the Council and the executives of these organizations is intimate.

Not a day passes but what the offices of the Council in New York and Washington are visited by representatives of these bodies seeking the sympathy and support of the churches. This procedure was, of course, increasingly developed during the war.

The list of these bodies would be too long to name, but their nature may be indicated by such as the following: The various departments of the Government dealing with moral and social questions, the War and Navy Departments, the Bureau of Education, the American Red Cross, the Boy Scouts of America, the various relief organizations.

The Council and its various Commissions are in sympathetic and intimate relationship with at least fifty of these important national organizations, and are more or less constantly called upon to render appropriate service.

International Relationships

Another result of the war has been the deepening of international relationships, not only in politics and economics, but also in matters of a moral and spiritual nature. The Federal Council is naturally and appropriately looked upon as a body to represent the American churches in these relationships.

As an illustration of this moral and spiritual relationship between the nations, may be noted the messages which were conveyed on behalf of the Administrative Committee of the Council to King Albert of Belgium and the Prince of Wales, on the occasions of their visits to this country. At a dinner to Cardinal Mercier in New York, President North conveyed the greetings of the Federal Council to this heroic representative of Belgium. Mme. Anet carried a message to the Queen and to the women of Belgium.

In this connection, the sympathetic words which have been expressed from time to time by representatives of the French and Belgian governments and the French High Commission and communications which have come from the British Embassy are testimonies of the moral influence of the churches in international affairs.

Committee on Mexico.—In order that the Council might be prepared at any moment to exercise helpful offices in our relationships with Mexico, the Administrative Committee has appointed a special committee to co-operate with the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America.

Relations with the Orient.—Reference should be made at this point to the important service which has been rendered by the Commission on Relations with the Orient, and especially the personal service of Rev. Sidney L. Gulick. There is no doubt but what there is an important and permanent work ahead for the Commission.

Relations with France and Belgium.—These connections have been deepened during the year, and have finally resulted in the organization of a permanent Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, which is primarily made up of the denominational bodies having work or related work in these countries, by official appointment.

Relations with Other National Church Bodies

The Federal Council has had increasing diplomatic and practical relationship with corresponding bodies in other nations, not as the result, however, of any statement of policy, but in the natural course of circumstances. Its associations with these bodies have come up in a normal and natural manner which has been perfectly obvious.

During the year, the Council has received as its honored guests Chaplain Daniel Couve and Chaplain Albert Leo, officially representing the French Protestant Federation; Rev. and Madame Henri Anet, representing the two Protestant bodies in Belgium; Chaplain Pierre Blommaert, representing the Belgian War Department and the Belgian Army; Rev. Adolf Keller, representing the Swiss Protestant Churches; Professor Eugene Choisy, of the University of Geneva; Rev. Ernesto Giampiccoli, Moderator of the Waldensian Church; Rev. M. E. Aubrey, of the Free Church Council of Great Britain; and Mademoiselle Julia Merle d'Aubigné, now in this country to stimulate interest in the needs of the French churches and pastors.

These relationships with other national church bodies have been greatly strengthened during the year by the many visitors who have gone from this country, among them Dr. Tippy, as the Chairman of a delegation of the Interchurch World Movement, who conferred with the churches of the European countries relative to social and industrial conditions; Dr. Gulick, who consulted in Paris on matters of interest and importance to the Commission on Relations with the Orient; Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, who met with the brethren of the churches in France and Belgium; Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Lynch, representing the Commission on International Justice and Good-will.

The whole experience of these relationships with other national church bodies has thus proceeded to the point which indicates clearly a new and important phase of the work of the Federal Council in its representative capacity.

It is of interest to record that in several of the nations Federal Councils of Churches have been formed, influenced by and following the general construction of our own Federal Council.

Pilgrim Tercentenary

Another unusual opportunity for the development of relationships with other national church bodies arises in connection with the Pilgrim Tercentenary.

It had already been arranged that the quadrennial meeting of the Council should be held at Boston in December, 1920, and that this meeting should be associated with the general Pilgrim Ter-

centenary, and be made a representative meeting of Protestant forces.

The Administrative Committee

Immediately after the Cleveland meeting of the Council, the Administrative Committee undertook to carry out the instructions voted by the Council relative to the report of the Committee of Fifteen. The result is that we now have in the Administrative Committee a body directly representative of the Evangelical Churches through both their denominational and interdenominational agencies.

When the Administrative Committee comes together, it now consists of direct and official representatives of the constituent denominations, the Commissions of the Council, the affiliated interdenominational organizations which are officially related to the churches, the co-operating organizations which, while not officially constituted by the churches, are recognized by them and a certain number of members at large chosen because of their particular qualifications to give counsel and advice. Care has been taken in the constitution of this Committee to form a constant body whose utterances and action may without challenge be said to represent the Protestant churches of America.

The Washington Office

Largely as the result of war-time activities, the Washington office has assumed an important place in the life of the Council and in the great interests for which it has cared during the war. First of all, with the reorganization of the army, a great weight of responsibility rests upon the chaplains, and the task of constantly securing chaplains for the army and navy of the right quality will be in itself a commanding task.

Relationships which have been formed with various government agencies on moral and social questions, and in some cases calling for information on religious questions, constitute a large measure of opportunity and responsibility.

Conference and Field Work of the Secretaries

The General and Associate Secretaries have had the usual problem of responding to demands for field work, while at the same time caring for the administrative interests of the national offices. These Secretaries, together with the Secretaries of the Commissions, have visited and addressed several hundred conferences during the year. They have rendered co-operative service in association with many of the organizations with which the Council is in cooperative relations, serving also upon the committees of many of these bodies. The General Secretary is a Field Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, is engaged in furthering that work among the churches and has twice served as its Commissioner to France.

The Task of the Moment

The task of the moment for the Federal Council is greater than any that it has ever faced. The General Secretary dealt with it in his report to the

Cleveland meeting. The substance of that report may be summarized as follows:

The whole movement for Christian co-operation is in some peril at the present moment from the confusion resulting through the many different and generally unrelated movements in its interest. The denominational consciousness in the constituent bodies of the Federal Council was never so strong as at the present moment and it is rapidly deepening. We thus have these two seemingly contradictory phenomena — intensified denominationalism and increasing unity. The Federal Council occupies what might be termed a mediating position of guidance to the whole movement for unity. Among its chief contributions are those in the interests of stability and practicality.

As the denominations maintain their integrity and bring together in themselves their various boards and departments, so the Federal Council, constituted by and representative of the denominational bodies, should be in the last analysis the body to whom the churches should be able to look for permanent, substantial and wisely considered co-operation.

Therefore, the strengthening of their Federal Council is one of the most important tasks today before the constituent

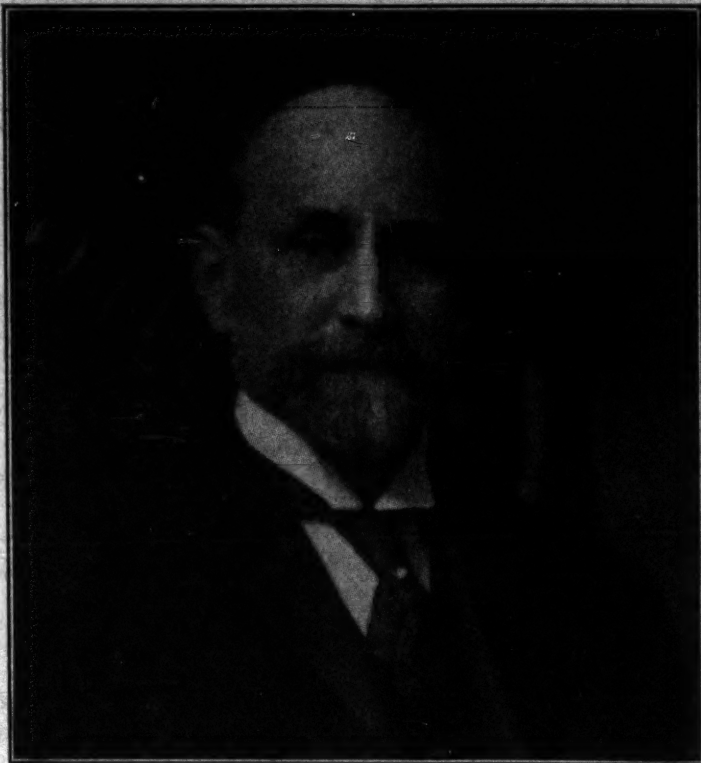
bodies, and the strengthening of its own administrative forces is the most important task before the Council and its Executive Committee, and the proper relationship between the Federal Council and the other permanent and established interdenominational bodies affiliated and co-operating with it, or which should be affiliated and co-operating with it, is one of the most important considerations before the entire group of interdenominational bodies.

There is a splendid chance today, in relation to the whole co-operative movement, for men whose hearts are warm, whose vision is large, whose heads are clear and cool, whose spirit is humble, and whose faith is full of confidence and hope.

Federal Council Urges Right Relations with Mexico

AT a special meeting of the Committee on Mexico, held during the sessions of the Executive Committee, resolutions opposing armed intervention in Mexico and urging peaceful means for the settlement of disputes were drawn up and presented to the Executive Committee. The following resolutions were therefore unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: The friendly relations between the United States and the Republic of Mexico are being jeopardized from time to time by untoward incidents such as the abduction and arrest of Mr. W. O. Jenkins, the American Consular Agent in the City of Puebla, and



REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN
General Chairman of the Baltimore Meeting

WHEREAS: The case of Mr. Jenkins is declared to be only one of a "train of wrongs" by which our citizens have been deprived of their rights, and in some cases of life itself: and which, therefore, it is the duty of the American Government to investigate,

WHEREAS: The Fall Resolution, calling for the severance of diplomatic relations, is still before the Senate,

AND WHEREAS: The situation thus developing, in our judgment, threatens to continue and increase the difficulties between republics that should live in peace and in friendly relations,

THEREFORE RESOLVED:

I. That the Federal Council, by its Executive Committee, representing more than 20,000,000 of the Christian citizens of the Republic, views with the most serious concern the trend of the present situation, and is moved by a sense of its responsibility to the people it represents to make most earnest protest against a course which may be regarded by the Mexican people as distinctly unfriendly.

II. We believe further that to follow up even "trains of wrongs" without friendly conference, with efforts made apparently on the presumption of international trouble, rather than on the clear conviction that mutual interest will find a way to the maintenance of peace, will have a disastrous effect on the striving of nations for a better world, and further will jeopardize our friendly relations with all the republics of South America, who will read into our conduct only selfish considerations and interests.

III. In view of these and similar considerations, the Federal Council appoints a Committee to seek

an interview with the State Department, to convey to it the sentiments herein expressed, and to inquire whether it is not possible, by the appointment of a friendly commission to meet for conference with the representatives of the Mexican Government, that misunderstandings between friendly nations may be removed, and that agreements may be reached, which will protect the citizens of both republics, and secure the maintenance of international peace. Or, if that be found for any reason to be not feasible, then by such other conventions as will allay friction, and make permanent good understanding.

IV. That the Federal Council will take immediate steps to secure the wide dissemination of the sentiments herein expressed to the people of both republics, to the end that each may regard the other, not with suspicion and distrust, but in a spirit of charity and hope, the only foundations of international well-being.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Bishop William F. McDowell, John M. Glenn, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Alfred R. Kimball and Rev. E. O. Watson, who presented the resolutions to Secretary of State Lansing, in a personal interview. Mr. Lansing deprecated the possibility of war, but characterized the present Mexican situation as intolerable. He added that he thought the people of Mexico did not want war, but were taking their cue largely from some of their leaders, who are using the idea as a political asset.

Commissions Report Accomplishments of the Year

Christian Education

REV. B. S. WINCHESTER, Acting Secretary of the Commission on Christian Education, reported for the Commission. His report emphasized the fundamental importance of Christian Education in every attack which the Church is to make upon existing social problems and the comparative futility of educational programs unless worked out and carried on by agencies working in closest cooperation. Such problems as Americanization, industrial unrest, vice, crime, especially among juveniles, depend largely for their solution upon the application of the principles of Christian education.

Church and Country Life

The report of the Commission on the Church and Country Life brought out many expressions of opinion from delegates from the various states as to conditions in their rural districts. Absentee pastors, low salaries, and excessive denominationalism were felt to be among the greatest problems the country church has to solve. This Commission, in cooperation with the Interchurch World Movement, has been carrying on extensive surveys of the rural districts, and the results of the

survey in Ohio have just been published in "6,000 Country Churches," by Charles O. Gill and Gifford Pinchot.

Evangelism

Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Secretary of the Commission on Evangelism, reported the increasingly successful campaigns of federated evangelism which this Commission has been promoting all over the country, as a result of which there have been large additions to church memberships. In Pittsburgh, 16,000 were added during the year. In Buffalo, the United Church Campaign brought in 4,500 new members. Reports from Chicago show at least 20,000 new members received during the period preceding Easter. The plan for community evangelistic campaigns, to culminate next Easter, is enlisting the hearty support of many cities, and in some cases, as in Indiana, the movement will be state-wide.

Church and Social Service

Rev. Worth M. Tippy, who has recently returned from an extensive survey of post-war social and industrial conditions in Europe, reported for the Commission on the Church and Social Service, of which he is Executive

Secretary. He visited England, Scotland, Holland, Germany, France, Belgium, and stated that the extreme socialists constitute only an aggressive minority in each country with but the remotest likelihood of getting into power. Even in Russia, the Soviet Republic is being profoundly modified. French Protestantism is numerically weak, but constitutes an "intellectual aristocracy." But the French churches are as yet little socialized and have few important contacts with Labor and with social and community movements.

The activities of this Commission have covered such fields as the establishment of Liberty Churches in the war production communities; surveying of logging camps in the Pacific northwest; promotion of campaigns for Social Hygiene in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service; and co-operation with the churches of Canada. The work of the Commission's Research Department has been mainly in the field of industrial relations. Current labor movements throughout the world have been carefully studied. The aim of the Department is to study the social service machinery of the church, evaluate its functioning and prepare literature for the guidance of ministers and social workers; to study the social implications of Christianity from a Biblical and historical point of view and make the results accessible to religious educators; to study the ethical phases of social and industrial problems and make it possible for the Church to function in the betterment of social conditions.

Inter-Church Federations

The Commission on Inter-Church Federations, through its Secretary, Rev. Roy B. Guild, reported that there are now thirty-five city federations and five state federations having employed executive secretaries. The existence of the organizations has made possible a much earlier contact of the Interchurch World Movement with these communities than where federations do not exist.

Relations with the Orient

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary of the Commission on Relations with the Orient, stated that most of the present anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast is political. In her treatment of China, America has violated her solemn treaties, in suspending Chinese immigration. The Commission advocates strict adherence to our treaty obligations and the granting of citizenship to such properly qualified Chinese and Japanese as desire it. Dr. Gulick regards the outlook for Korea as more hopeful on account of the administrative reforms under way by the present premier.

The four resolutions contained in the report were adopted as follows:

RESOLVED: That fresh effort should be made to secure from Congress the legislation urged by Presidents Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, whereby the Federal Administration will be enabled to fulfill our treaty obligations in providing "the most constant protection and security for the persons and property" of aliens resident in the United States.

RESOLVED: That we regard with shame and humiliation the continued apathy of our people and of our lawmakers in regard to the importance of faithfully observing our treaty obligations with China. We urge the clergy of the United States to familiarize themselves with the facts, and make them known to the people. We again request the Commission on Relations with the Orient to take such steps as may be practicable to bring the matter effectively to the attention of President Wilson and of Congress.

RESOLVED: That we regard with grave apprehensions the fresh outburst of anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific Coast. We urge Christians living in areas where Japanese reside to cultivate personal relations with them, seeking methods for the solution of local difficulties on the basis of brotherhood and the Golden Rule. We deprecate the injection of a race question into politics, local or national. We regard as particularly obnoxious the proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to exclude from citizenship American-born children either of whose parents is "an alien ineligible for naturalization."

RESOLVED: That we re-affirm the actions of former years, calling for a policy in the regulation of all immigration, which shall be based on a just and equitable regard for the interests of all the nations concerned.

International Justice and Good-Will

In the absence of Secretary Atkinson, Rev. Frederick Lynch read the report of the Commission on International Justice and Good-Will, reporting among other things the recent conference with the representatives of European Churches, including those from Germany, held at the Hague. Dr. Lynch has been asked to act as the Chairman of a Committee that shall consider carefully the calling of an Ecumenical Conference of Christendom at an early date.

The resolutions regarding the League of Nations, which were a feature of the report, are printed elsewhere in the BULLETIN.

Relations with France and Belgium

For the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, the Chairman, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, reported his impressions of the bravery and the sufferings of the Protestants of those lands, and their outstanding need of assistance. Several denominations not hitherto co-operating have definitely promised to contribute through the Commission. Dr. Brown said that he found everywhere among French Protestants a sense of deep gratitude for the work Dr. Macfarland had done while in France and the feeling often expressed that he understood their problems and needs better than any other foreigner.

Temperance

Dr. Rufus W. Miller presented the report of the Commission on Temperance, whose Chairman, Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine, occupied the chair. The report covered the work of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy in the camps of this country and abroad. This work is now drawing to a close, but will be carried on in certain of the permanent army posts.

General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains

Rev. Gaylord S. White reported for the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains the efforts now under way for the creation in the army of a Chaplains' Corps. Major John T. Axton, Chaplain, U. S. A., spoke of the work of the chaplains, emphasizing the necessity of a closer co-ordination of their work.

Following the presentation of the report, a committee, consisting of Bishop William F. McDowell, Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. E. O. Watson and Rev. Gaylord S. White, was appointed to represent the Executive Committee at the hearing before the Senate committee on Military Affairs, on December 12, regarding the bill to create a Chaplains' Corps in the army. Major Axton was invited to accompany them.

Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook

The Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, through its secretary, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, reported that a series of studies covering in general the religious life and attitude of the soldiers, taken as a representative cross-section of American manhood, was in course of publication, several of the volumes having already been issued, and others now being in press. The presence of the chairman of the committee, President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College, in France, and the able assistance he was successful in enlisting, has made the material produced by this committee of unique value in its particular field.

National Thrift Week, January 17-24

The Industrial Department of the Y. M. C. A. is promoting the observance of National Thrift Week, the program for which is based on their Financial Creed. The Savings Division of the U. S. Treasury Department has endorsed National Thrift Week and plans substantial co-operation. William Mather Lewis, the director, has issued a bulletin calling on all government savings organizations to work hand in hand with local Y. M. C. A. Thrift Week Committees in making the occasion a unique success.

An Appeal to the Church for Humanitarian Leadership

MR. EDWARD A. FILENE, of Boston, representing Commissioner Herbert Hoover, addressed the Executive Committee, in session at Baltimore, on behalf of the movement to finance the starving European nations, nearly all of whom will need assistance during the present winter.

"Though I am a Jew," said Mr. Filene, "I am forced to the conviction that the Church must play an important part in solving the present world-tangle, with all the suffering which it is bringing in its train. If the Christian teaching of 'love thy neighbor' had been more generally accepted, the conference at Paris could have finished its work successfully in a week. The teaching of the Church is the power that is needed now if the peace of the world is to be kept, and Europe be brought back to the fine amenities of life for which the Church stands.

"The European nations were, after all, fighting our war, and all their production had to be suddenly transformed for war purposes. In the face of the desperate emergency, they had to give themselves utterly, and production in France virtually ceased. As a result, the goods which formerly they exchanged for the goods imported were no longer manufactured and there came an adverse balance of trade.

"Without aid from America, thousands will die this winter of famine and revolution. No stable government can live if its nationals do not have work and food. The National Finance Committee is preparing to float loans for France, Italy and Belgium. In the case of these nations there is ample collateral on which a loan can be based. But this money must come out of savings, if it is to be a safe loan. If the people save and buy this loan, as they bought the Liberty Loans, it is possible that they will not only help to put Europe back to work and give it food but I believe a very effective step toward checking the inflation of prices will be taken when those who are profiteering see that there really is a nation-wide movement toward saving.

"This will to save and to help Europe by buying securities can only come through an emotional appeal to duty. When we entered the war, it gradually dawned upon Europe that we wanted nothing for ourselves but had really come to do our duty. Now if it dawns upon them that we sent two million soldiers over there and left seventy thousand lying in the graves which dot the soil of France, only to stop short now from helping them to have food and material enough to get to work this winter and to keep the governments going in an orderly way, the destruction of their faith

in the sincerity of our ideals will be the greatest spiritual loss the world has ever known.

"The small, newly-created nations have come into being largely through confidence in our ideals and we have no right to expect that suddenly they can provide for their people without help, any more than a new-born babe. These nations are not in a condition to help themselves. They have no collateral. The political risk of a loan to them is so great that only duty, love and sympathy can be the impelling motives for assuming such a loan.

"When the war came, the Church had to use its influence to teach men that it was right to kill. But it was the greatest sacrifice the Church had ever made. All it had built up during the ages had to be set aside for the supreme need of the world. It will be hard now for men to learn again that they must submit to the slow processes of law. This they must learn from the teaching of the Church."

Faith in League of Nations Re-Affirmed

THE faith and support of the Federal Council for the League of Nations was reaffirmed in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS: When the United States entered into the great war, it did so with a solemn declaration that it took up arms to end war, and establish a new world-order based upon justice, righteousness and good will;

WHEREAS: As the war progressed, the religious and moral leaders of all the allied and many neutral nations proclaimed the League of Nations as the one political expression of this new idealism, and as the end for which the youths of the Allied Nations were laying down their lives;

WHEREAS: The heads of government in both America and Great Britain have constantly held the League before their soldiers as the great consummation of their sacrifices;

WHEREAS: It is an earnest endeavor to establish the principles of the Kingdom of God among nations, and since its covenant demands the same high and honorable standards of conduct in their mutual relationships as those which pertain among high-minded, honorable men, and makes provision for those things for which the Church has long contended, namely, the settlement of international disputes by friendly and judicial methods; the guaranteeing of rights and security to the smaller nations; and the gradual and simultaneous reduction of armaments;

WHEREAS: It has been unanimously accepted by the Peace Conference as the one hope of conserving the fruits of victory and creating a world-order where the events of 1914 can never happen again, and has been unanimously endorsed by both the Anglican and Free Churches of Great Britain;

WHEREAS: It has received the endorsement of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at its last meeting, and by many denominational bodies during the last year;

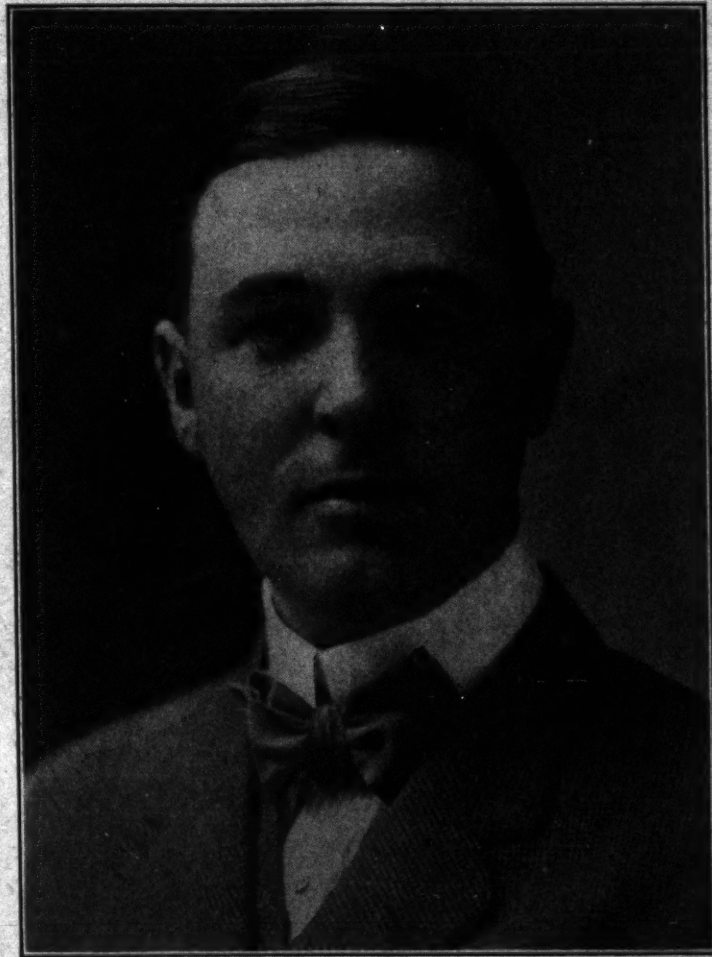
RESOLVED: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, assembled at Baltimore, reaffirms its faith in the League of Nations, and earnestly calls upon the ministers and churches of the nation to exert every possible influence upon the President and Senate of the United States to secure the immediate ratification of the Covenant of the League of Na-

tions with such reservations only as are necessary to safeguard the constitution of the United States and which shall not substantially alter the character of the Covenant, and shall not require its submission to the allies and Germany, and shall not in any way hinder the full and equal participation on the part of the United States in all the activities of the League.

The Executive Committee also adopted a protest against the official representation of any religious organization in the League of Nations.

Commission on Temperance Urges Enforcement and World-Wide Prohibition

FOLLOWING the presentation of the report of the Commission on Temperance, Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler, Counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, made a stirring address, in which he referred to the 18th Amendment



HON. CARL E. MILLIKEN
Chairman, Commission on Temperance

as "the greatest piece of constructive legislation ever adopted by a self-governing people." After asserting that the national prohibition amendment would never have been passed had it not had the united church behind it, Mr. Wheeler said that the only way in which it could be enforced would be through the building up on the part of church-goers of a "great militant public sentiment for law and order." "The Government," he stated, "is going to ask every church in the United States to get back of the amendment." The only way to safeguard our victory at home, Mr. Wheeler maintained, is

to extend prohibition over the whole world. We owe this, he said, to the backward countries that have suffered from the effects of American rum.

The following resolutions of the Commission on Temperance were adopted by the Executive Committee:

1. A dominant governmental issue now before this nation is "Law and Order." Unless the constitution is sustained and the law enforced, the Government is imperilled. The Federal Council urges the churches and all patriotic citizens to stand firm for the enforcement of the law. We hereby pledge our co-operation and support to the Federal Government and its organization for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment and the National Prohibition Enforcement Code. We urge the people to sustain and support all public officials in sympathy with these laws.

2. We urge the enactment of a law to prohibit intoxicating drugs, including *peyote*, used as substitutes for beverage intoxicants among the Indians and elsewhere.

3. We rejoice in the steady growth of the world movement against Alcoholism. The labors of every Mission Board are hampered and sometimes nullified by the operations of the Liquor Traffic. The workers for World Prohibition are most efficient allies of the missionaries. The United States, as the first great prohibition nation of the world, should of necessity take a leading part in extending the frontiers of sobriety. The greatest possible contribution which we can make to World Prohibition is effective enforcement of our own nation-wide prohibition law. We pledge to prohibition workers in other countries of the world our hearty co-operation with them in every proper way to free their own people from the curse of the liquor traffic, and especially will we aid them by endeavoring to prove that nation-wide prohibition can be enforced in our own great country.

For a Truce on Strikes

IN response to a resolution passed by the Presbytery of the City of Washington, calling upon the Federal Council to ask a truce of capital and labor, the Executive Committee endorsed the proposal, originally suggested by leaders of the railway brotherhoods, approved and promulgated by the President and afterwards approved by the employers' group in the first industrial conference, that "a truce of strikes shall be arranged for six months with the understanding that the status quo shall not be changed to the disadvantage of labor in that period—this truce to be for the purpose of providing a favorable opportunity for national, state and city governments and other forces to bring down the cost of living by suppression of profiteering and otherwise, so increasing all wages in buying power while production is maintained, and of providing opportunity also for friendly conferences of representatives of employers of labor and of the public, with a view to establishing a more satisfactory relation of capital and labor; provided that in such conference the right of labor organizations to represent their constituents shall be fully rec-

ognized." This resolution, signed by the officers of the Federal Council will be forwarded to the President and Congress and to the Industrial Peace Conference now in session in Washington. Other religious and industrial bodies all over the country are asked to endorse the proposal in like manner.

Inasmuch as the attainment of a just industrial peace demands permanent provision for securing the essential facts concerning the conduct of industry and giving them general publicity, it was resolved, by the Executive Committee, to memorialize the President's industrial conference, now in session in Washington, to recommend that such essential facts be gathered under unprejudiced supervision, and made accessible to the Government and to the public.

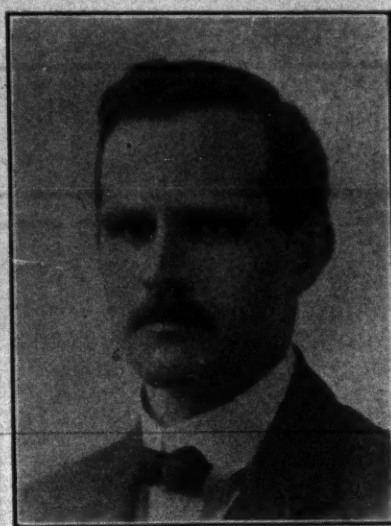
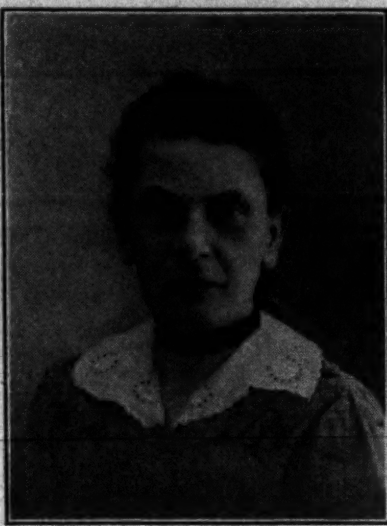
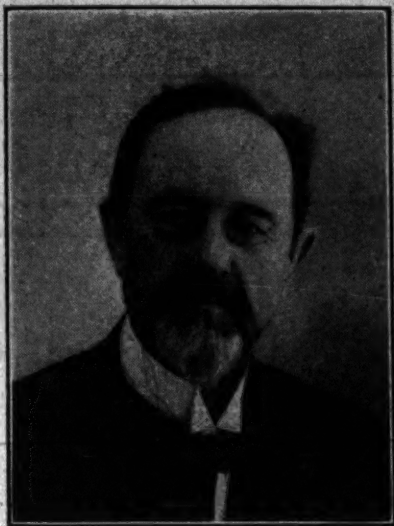
Indiana Holds First State-Wide Evangelistic Campaign

The first state-wide evangelistic campaign ever held in this country is now in full swing in Indiana, under the direction of the state church federation, of which Rev. Edgar L. Williams is Executive Secretary. Rev. P. L. Frick, President of the Federation, and Rev. T. W. Grafton, chairman of the state-wide evangelistic committee, also are leaders in the campaign.

The movement is being carried out by means of a series of county-wide campaigns in each of the ninety-two counties. Efficient organization of the churches is resulting in splendid co-operation. The campaign closes Easter Week, 1920. Its goals, which the leaders state they confidently expect to reach, are: 100,000 new church members; 100,000 more members of Sunday schools; 20,000 more members to attend prayer meetings; 50,000 new members of the New Testament League; 10,000 more family altars; and a house-to-house drive to induce everybody in Indiana to attend church and Sunday school.

Interchurch Survey Conference at Atlantic City

More than a thousand leaders in home and foreign missions and other church activities will gather for the World Survey Conference of the Interchurch Movement to be held at Atlantic City, January 7 to 10. The conference will consider the preliminary results of the world-wide surveys the Interchurch Movement has been carrying on for many months, and decide on a joint program. The various denominations will be asked to determine their individual responsibility, to frame their own budgets, and to decide by mutual agreement on a date in the Spring of next year for a united-simultaneous financial appeal both to their own constituencies and to American Protestantism as a whole.



REV. HENRI BACH

MADAME HENRI BACH

CAPTAIN J. W. GUNNING

REV. EMIL BRUNNER

Messengers from European Churches Attend Baltimore Meeting

THE Executive Committee was fortunate in having as its guests in Baltimore representatives of the Protestant churches in France, Holland, Switzerland and Great Britain, as well as a distinguished Japanese educator, who, however, preferred to be known as from California rather than from his native land. Professor Inui stated that there is really no Japanese question in America, but that it is purely an American question that is sometimes agitated. He said that the Japanese on the Pacific Coast have perfect confidence in the United States, that they have come to know and trust Uncle Sam. They have learned that he has a big, kind heart though occasional bad manners.

The representative of Great Britain, Mr. Harry N. Holmes, of the Y. M. C. A., told of the coming of the American soldiers into the front lines at the time when Paris was so seriously threatened, and of the marvelous change of spirit in all the allied armies which resulted from their timely arrival.

Rev. Emil Brunner is the first of the exchange students between this country and Switzerland and is now in residence at Union Theological Seminary, New York. "Four hundred years ago," said Dr. Brunner, "Switzerland was a center from which great movements went abroad. Now we are looking to you and hoping that some of this great spiritual movement which then went out from Switzerland will now come back to her. I think that we understand better than you the meaning of those words of Jesus, 'Blessed are the poor.' I refer, of course, not only to outward poverty. But we have seen very clearly and felt very keenly the enormous spiritual poverty of the present war. We have seen the failure of all human institutions, and we have seen also the failure of our churches. I feel that all European churches have failed to meet the great necessity of the day. We need now, not only

co-operation and organization; we need, not only the things man can do; but we need the things which God alone can do."

Dr. Brunner brought a message of friendship and brotherhood from the Swiss churches to the churches of America.

Capt. J. W. Gunning, Secretary of the Missionary Education Movement, of Holland, stated that he was in this country as a pupil as well as a beggar, and that he had found that there was much to learn, so that he would return with heart and mind, as well as hands, full. "I have been surprised," said Captain Gunning, "to find that many people here think that Holland prospered greatly as a result of the war. As a matter of fact, where war profits have been made, this has meant merely a displacement of capital. We were right in the midst of the whirlpool of the war. It was necessary for us to keep armed to the teeth, for we did not know from day to day when we might be drawn into the conflict. Our overseas trade, on which Holland depends so largely, was cut off. Our country suffered great financial loss in the downfall of Russia. National wealth has decreased appallingly. Holland needs almost one billion guilders to set her on her feet again. We cannot bring that about ourselves; we must have help from abroad. We in Holland have been apt to look upon American enterprises as superficial. But from my knowledge and observation I can testify that they are not superficial, but very thorough indeed. I want to make this understood to our people at home."

Pastor and Madame Henri Bach, of the Lutheran church in Paris, brought the greetings of the French Protestant Federation, and spoke briefly in appreciation of the many new and practical ideas which they had received from their contact with the American churches, and which they hoped to put into effect upon their return to France.

Mademoiselle Julia Merle d'Aubigné of France said that the one word which epitomized her attitude toward the American churches was "Merci." The French people have been grateful for the help received during the hard years of the war, and especially for the final coming of our wonderful soldiers. Mademoiselle d'Aubigné said that their appeal was not to keep alive the Protestant churches in France, because they must do that for themselves; but it was for the necessary help to restore their physical equipment so sorely shattered by the war. She further stated that this needed assistance was only a fair return for the help given in planting Protestantism in America, furnished by the great tide of French Huguenot immigrants who came to our country in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Social Service Commission Urges Guarantee of Freedom of Speech

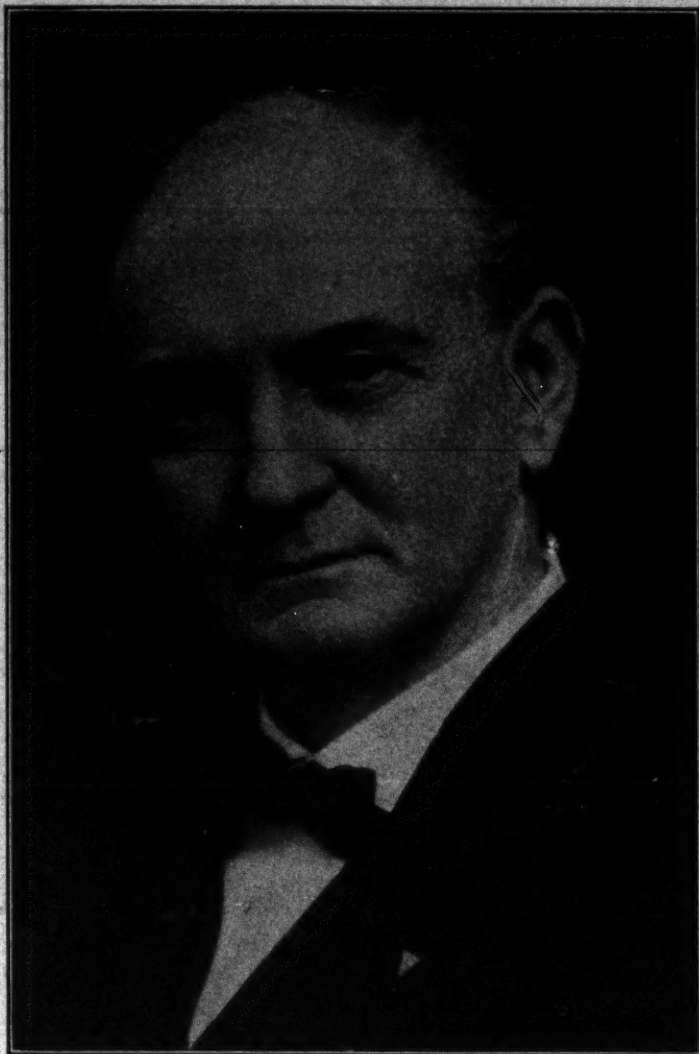
THE Committee of Direction of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, of the Federal Council, having carefully considered the evidence of various investigators regarding conditions in the steel towns in Pennsylvania, has appealed to Governor Sproul to exert his authority in restoring the right of assemblage and free speech to these communities. The text of a letter sent by Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Executive Secretary of the Commission, is as follows:

Governor William C. Sproul,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Dear Sir:

The following statement has been adopted by the Committee of Direction of this Commission and is presented in the hope that you will give it earnest consideration.

"In various steel towns in the State of Pennsylvania, the right of assemblage and free speech, even within buildings, has been and is being denied by various authorities. The consequences of such denial are to throw the force of the Government on one side of an industrial controversy, to discredit the institutions of the United States among immigrant workers, and to weaken the leadership of those who seek needed industrial change by constitutional methods.

"Even in the dangers of wartime, the Federal Council of Churches declared that the abuse of free speech is not so dangerous as its suppression. We therefore believe that the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania should take early action to hear publicly all testimony concerning the suppression of the right of assemblage and free speech, to take whatever steps are necessary to secure that right to all citizens, and if it shall appear that any officials have deprived the people of their Constitutional rights, to take due steps for their removal from office."



REV. E. O. WATSON

New Secretary in the Washington Office

AT the Baltimore meeting of the Executive Committee, Rev. E. O. Watson was elected as one of the secretaries of the Federal Council, and will be stationed at the Washington Office, where he will also serve as Secretary of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains. Dr. Watson has for the past two years been the successful leader of the war work of Southern Methodism, with headquarters in Washington, so that he is thoroughly familiar with the details of official life at the Capital.

For thirty-five years, Dr. Watson was an active minister of the South Carolina Conference of his church, serving under the four-year pastoral rule in all parts of the state, including such pastorates as the First Church in Charleston and the church in Columbia. During 1912-1914 he devoted his time to the organization and promotion of the Horry Industrial School. He served for twenty-five years as secretary of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has three times been one of the secretaries of the General Conference.

The Federal Council is fortunate in securing the services of one whose experience and training have so thoroughly qualified him for the important work of the Washington office.

Church and Social Service Commission Urges Square Deal for Miners

THE Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has issued through its Executive Secretary, the Rev. Worth M. Tippy, a careful study of the whole situation in the present coal miners' strike, dealing particularly with its ethical aspects and the duty of the Government in the matters involved. The full statement follows:

The situation created by the nation-wide strike of more than 400,000 soft coal miners, constitutes a new and grave emergency. It calls not only for a new consideration on the part of the factors in essential industry of their primary responsibility to the public, but for the development of a more adequate labor policy on the part of the Government.

The miners' strike has, unfortunately, been little understood in several important particulars. The essential facts are as follows:

In October, 1917, at a conference held in Washington, operators from what is known as the Central Competitive Field—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania—met the officials of the United Mine Workers of America and with the aid of the Fuel Administrator, negotiated a new wage agreement. This agreement, by which substantial increases were made in the wages of mine workers, was to run "during the continuation of the war." The earnings based upon this agreement average, in a representative district, according to figures published by the United States Department of Labor, a little less than \$23 a week. The Fuel Administration agreed to advance the price of coal sufficiently to cover the increased cost.

The miners, a year later, asked for an increase in wages to meet the constantly advancing cost of living, but the Fuel Administrator denied it on the ground that the situation in the coal industry was not unstable as compared with other industries. Then came the armistice and the long wait for a formal ending of the war. Apparently when the Washington Agreement was signed, the contingency of a peace parley of indefinite duration did not occur to anyone. At their convention in Cleveland, held on September 23rd of this year, the United Mine Workers voted that the Washington Agreement should terminate on November 1st and asked for the negotiation of a new agreement, since the war, while not technically over, had in reality terminated and the emergency contemplated by the agreement had passed. They authorized the calling of a strike on that day if a satisfactory agreement were not negotiated before that time.

Conference at Buffalo

The operators met the miners' representatives at Buffalo on September 25th, to receive their demands which included a 60% increase in wages, a six hour working day "from bank to bank," including the time spent underground going to and from the place of work, and a five day week. They demanded that the new agreement should run two years from November 1st. The operators met them with the contention that the miners' representatives had no authority to negotiate but only to present demands, that the wage demands would more than double the price of coal to the con-

sumer, that the thirty hour week asked for would mean twenty-five hours or less of actual work in mining coal and that changing the time of expiration of the agreement to the fall of the year involved the public in danger. To all this the union officials replied that all the demands were negotiable and cited as proof the action of the convention in requiring that the terms of the agreement negotiated be brought back to a reassembled convention for ratification. The one thing not apparently subject to a negotiation was that a new agreement go in force on November 1st. There can be no doubt that the union officials had as much authority to negotiate at Buffalo as they have at Washington today. The operators also elected to stand on the literal interpretation of their agreement, and a deadlock ensued. After several days of fruitless discussion, the conference adjourned and reconvened at Philadelphia on October 9th, but without results. In the meantime, the Fuel Administrator, who in the emergency had been recalled to service by the President, stated that the operators were right in the contention that the agreement should run until peace was formally declared. He stated, however, that "those who on either side take extreme positions, will not escape the charge of selfish motives."

First Washington Conference

The strike call was sent out on October 15th. On October 21st, at the call of Secretary of Labor Wilson, the Scale Committees of the operators and miners met in Washington, and again discussed their differences for several days. Mr. Wilson had urged them to go into conference "without reservation for the purpose of negotiating an agreement as though no demands had been made or rejected." Toward the end of the conference, President Wilson sent a communication to the conferees, commending this action of the Secretary of Labor, and asking that if the miners and operators could not then come to an agreement, they should arbitrate their differences and, in the meantime, that the strike should be declared off.

The operators agreed to the President's proposal, but the union officials stated that they had no authority to recall the strike order which the convention had authorized in the event a satisfactory agreement could not be negotiated. The strike, therefore, went into effect at midnight on October 31st.

The President declared, after the breaking up of the conference, and the declination of the union officials to negotiate further or to arbitrate if the suspension of the strike were made a condition of such proceeding, that the strike would be wrong both morally and legally. In accord with his judgment, the Department of Justice instituted proceedings in equity in the Federal District Court of Indiana for an injunction restraining the strike leaders from putting the strike into effect. The Government's contention was that the strike was in violation of the Lever Law which makes a conspiracy to decrease production during wartime illegal. (The Lever Law provides that it shall be in force until peace is proclaimed).

Government Secures Injunction Against Strike

The Government cited its 1,237 coal contracts for the railroads as the basis of its interest, and the ground of prospective injury, which the court

took cognizance of, granting the injunction restraining the officials from taking any action in the way of conducting the strike.

The leaders of the miners obeyed the injunction, but when it was returned, contested the Government's position. Their main contention was that the Lever Law was not meant to restrain labor organizations from efforts to secure higher wages, and that it was contrary to the spirit and letter of the Clayton Law which forbids the issuance of injunctions in such cases. Even granting that the Lever Law might be invoked against any group during the continuance of a war emergency, the miners consider that it was altogether unjust to enforce it, after the war emergency had passed, in violation of the spirit and letter of the Clayton Law.

The court, however, sustained the Government's contention, and ordered the mine officials to call off the strike. Under protest, the officials acceded to the demand of the court, and issued notice to all their unions that the strike had been called off. This notice had but little effect at the time, and has not since resulted in a general resumption of work. The miners, for the most part, apparently realized that their officials had no constitutional authority to call off the strike, and declined to go back. The use of the injunction was bitterly resented.

Second Conference at Washington

The Secretary of Labor convened the operators' and miners' representatives in Washington on November 14th, and stated to them plainly that the extreme demands of the miners, which they had always insisted were negotiable, could not be granted. He asserted, however, that while wages had advanced during the war, with certain exceptions, only between 34 and 50 per cent, the living cost has advanced between 73 and 79 per cent. He also stated that no obstinate insistence on the part of the operators, in Shylock fashion, upon the terms of the agreement, could be tolerated. The operators have yielded to the demand that a new wage agreement shall go into effect without waiting for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, and also have yielded on their contention that the officials had no authority to negotiate. There is no escaping the conclusion that insistence upon the first point had been technical rather than ethical, and that the second was without justification. The concessions which the operators are willing to make in the matter of wages, have thus far been refused by the miners. Their contention for a shortening of the work hours has not brought forth any concessions on the part of the operators. The proposal of the Secretary of Labor that the wages be advanced to equal the recorded increase in living costs, has been accepted by the miners, but not by the operators.

Miners' Position Often Misunderstood

In the matter of hours, the miners' position is very much misunderstood. The Secretary of Labor himself stated in conference that the mine workers average between 29 and 30 hours a week in actual working time. Their contention is for a 30 hour week, "from bank to bank." They are really asking, therefore, in their demand, that their time shall be computed from "bank to bank," instead of "at the face," for perhaps $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours less per week than the actual average working time. The point of their contention is that they are now subjected to great irregularity of employment. When they are working the full eight hours, which their agreement contemplates, and their time is counted only

while they are actually at the place of work, their day is exceedingly long. Then come periods of unemployment due largely to the inadequacy of transportation facilities and to the seasonal demand for coal, when their earnings fall off very considerably. They wish to regulate their hours of employment and have stated that they are willing to negotiate in order to determine the number of hours needed to produce the necessary amount of coal.

There has been general public sympathy with the Government's action in seeking to terminate the strike. No question can be raised as to the Government's responsibility to protect the public at large. There is much ground for the contention that strikes in great basic industries cannot be tolerated. The recent railway strike in England has crystallized sentiment, on the part of the public and also of cool-headed labor leaders, to the effect that the public welfare, which is always paramount, must be safeguarded against anything approaching a general strike. Mr. J. H. Thomas, the leader of the railway strike stated that "there could be nothing more dangerous or more calculated to imperil the life of the State, than to enter into a war in which one section of the community was at war with the community as a whole."

Government Must Solve Problem

But if the Government is to assume responsibility for curtailing the use of economic power in which, thus far, labor unions have had the protection of law, it is under just as compelling an obligation to provide for its wage earning constituency and to protect them against such a situation as has here developed. The miners unquestionably have a real grievance and yet they were powerless to make their demands effective save through a strike. If the strike cannot be tolerated because the strength of those who use it has become so great as to constitute a public peril, then the Government must find a way to secure its workers against exploitation, to guarantee an adequate hearing of demands, and to secure wages and hours of work that will make possible an American standard of living.

Boy Scouts to Celebrate Good Turn Week

The Boy Scouts of America are celebrating, February 8-14, the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Scout Movement in this country. Three hundred and seventy thousand Boy Scouts are at this time re-dedicating themselves to their fine Scout Oath, which is as follows:

ON MY HONOR I WILL DO MY BEST—

1. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law;
2. To help other people at all times;
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

Every minister and Christian worker will feel bound to lend the weight of his support and sympathy to a movement which is impressing such an ideal on the youth of the nation, and promoting standards of living which are in such substantial accord with the spirit and practice of the modern church.

Every Boy Scout is pledged to do his "Daily Good Turn," that act of disinterested kindness

(Continued on page 17)

The Federal Council and the Interchurch World Movement

A Statement Agreed Upon by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council and the Executive Committee of the Interchurch World Movement

1. The chief danger to Christian Unity at the present moment is the confusion which results from the lack of co-ordination between different and unrelated movements and agencies in its interest. Among these agencies the Federal Council is the one body constituted by the action of the denominations themselves, and holds a place of central responsibility. It is important, therefore, that its relation to the Interchurch World Movement should be clearly defined and its distinctive sphere of activities be safeguarded.

2. The Federal Council is a permanent organization, ecclesiastically constituted by its Constituent Bodies who have delegated to it specific, clearly defined purposes to promote the spirit of fellowship, service and co-operation among them. The purposes are set forth in its Constitution and by-laws as follows:

"To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church. To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the World. To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches. To secure a larger combined influence for the churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social conditions of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council to promote its aims in their communities."

The Federal Council's relationship with the denominations is securely established and its work has extended to many important affairs of the churches. Its promotion of the past ten years has been the chief factor in making possible such a movement as the Interchurch World Movement and it should be an important factor in conserving the work of that movement. It furnishes the background of such movements.

The Interchurch World Movement is a co-operative movement, which is organized for the purpose of making a thorough survey of home and foreign missionary work, of educational, of Sunday School, and other phases of Christian activity with the purpose of securing resources of men and money for the accomplishment of the whole missionary task of the Church. It is a volunteer or semi-volunteer movement, rather than an organization in the same sense as the Federal Council.

The Federal Council represents distinctively the denominations. Its main objective is federation.

The Interchurch World Movement, in so far as it may be regarded as representative, is representative of boards, movements and agencies which have to do with the particular phases of work undertaken by it. In the main its objective is missionary work, when the word "missionary" is used in its largest implications.

3. If the program of the Interchurch World Movement is carried out, as indicated by its general plans, it should strengthen the Federal Council, and the entire co-operative movement for which the Federal Council, in a peculiar way, stands.

The Federal Council can greatly help the Interchurch World Movement.

4. The constitution and organization of the two bodies are so different that each should maintain its entire independence of the other, organically.

Some arrangement should be made, however, whereby all duplication and interference should be

avoided and whereby each shall contribute to the strength of the other. Otherwise, both would be impaired, and the whole cause would suffer.

While the Interchurch World Movement is distinct from the ecclesiastical organizations and does not include them, its work should stimulate the ecclesiastical bodies, especially in the direction of federation.

It is recognized that the relation of the Interchurch World Movement to the ecclesiastical organizations of the churches must be determined by the church bodies themselves, and that their advice will of course affect any relation of the Federal Council in representing the churches.

5. The Interchurch World Movement will necessarily have special relationships with certain Commissions of the Federal Council, such as the Commission on Interchurch Federations and the Commission on the Church and Social Service and others. Such relationships as these should be carefully considered and determined upon.

There should be conference between such Commissions and similar departments of the Interchurch World Movement to prepare a working plan on the basis of the principles set forth in this statement.

6. There are certain areas of work covered by the Federal Council and certain representative capacities and relations which should not be disturbed by the Interchurch World Movement and these should be considered and determined.

7. In its financial campaign the Interchurch World Movement should take into account its effect on the financial support of the Federal Council and arrangement should be made whereby the Federal Council shall be protected.

8. That any question of interpretation of the two documents presented by the Federal Council and the Interchurch World Movement be referred to the two secretaries, Dr. Macfarland and Dr. Taylor, and that sufficient copies be sent to each secretary for the staff members of each organization.

Relation of the Federal Council through its Commission upon Interchurch Federations to the Interchurch World Movement

In view of the fact that the Federal Council of Churches has been officially directed to give attention to the development of local and state interchurch councils or federations, and in view of the fact that the Interchurch World Movement must of necessity carry on practically all its field work thru groupings of the same character, the relationship of the two at this particular point becomes one of fundamental importance. The following is the understanding of this relationship as developed in a conference in which Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council, S. Earl Taylor, General Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement and Fred B. Smith, Chairman of the Commission on Interchurch Federations of the Federal Council and also Chairman of the Convention Committee of the Interchurch World Movement, participated:

First: Both the Federal Council and the Interchurch World Movement are seeking earnestly and sincerely the development of permanent interchurch councils or federations in the states, local communities and cities of the whole country, and in view of this common desire, an unusual intimacy is to be maintained upon this point.

Second: The Interchurch World Movement, whenever it approaches any given state, town or

city, will seek to discover what co-operative movements already exist among the churches in these places and where they are of a worthy, comprehensive type, will in every case seek to co-operate with them. One of the following methods being pursued as the special issues may seem to warrant:

1. The Interchurch World Movement in that state, city or locality to be carried out by the existing federation.
2. The existing federation will appoint a special committee to carry out the plans and purposes of the Interchurch World Movement.
3. The existing federation to exercise its good office in calling together an adequate group of representatives of all the Churches and all the Christian agencies for the purpose of organizing a special Interchurch World Movement Committee.

Note: These principles have been observed in the platform and pamphlet utterances of the Interchurch Movement.

Third: The Federal Council of Churches, thru its Commission on Interchurch Federations, and indeed, thru all of its Commissions, on its part, will seek to protect the large interest of the Interchurch World Movement from being placed in the hands of inadequate federations and thru them subjected to executive leadership which would be impossible upon the larger program. This in recognition of the existence of some so-called federations which have really never functioned and are in the hands of incompetent leaders.

Fourth: Both the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the Interchurch World Movement will seek during the process of the work to eliminate sentiment, or special anxiety concerning prerogatives, and to work unitedly for the best interest of the Kingdom of God and the larger program of permanent co-operative effort in Protestant Christianity; each being ready to modify plans at any time when this larger ideal seems to demand such revision.

Thoughtfulness for Families of Deceased Soldiers

An example of the many ways in which army chaplains have been enabled to furnish helpful leadership, is evident in the splendid plans carried out in the 3rd Battalion of the 6th Marines for remembering the families of the comrades who fell in France. Under the inspiration of the Rev. Edward S. Curry, Chaplain of the Battalion, each of these families received a large map of France on which the battles participated in by the deceased were starred and the place of his death and of his burial clearly indicated. Accompanying the map went the campaign badge with its battle stars, a history of the Second Division and, in most cases, copies of letters from comrades of the deceased man giving the details of his last moments. Such thoughtful kindness cannot help but be of great comfort to the bereaved families, and is but another revelation of the value of the true spirit of the Christian ministry applied to the exigencies of war.

"Social Creed of the Churches"

Adopted by the Detroit Convention of the Y. M. C. A.

IN view of the fact that so many of the Christian communions have recently made clear their policies with reference to social reconstruction, and in view of the fact that the Federal Council of the Churches and the Interchurch World Movement have made public pronouncements regarding their principles and programs of action for the churches in the present social unrest, it is our belief that the Association movement which is an arm of the Church should reaffirm the action of the Church by expressing its belief in these social implications of the gospel—therefore, we recommend that this, the Fortieth International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. of North America, assembled in Detroit, endorse the 'Social Creed of the Churches' as adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. This creed reads as follows:

- (1) Equal rights and justice for all men and in all stations of life.
- (2) Protection of the family by the single standard of purity, uniform divorce laws, proper regulation of marriage, proper housing.
- (3) The fullest possible development of every child, especially by the provision of education and recreation.
- (4) Abolition of child labor.
- (5) Such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.
- (6) Abatement and prevention of poverty.
- (7) Protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic.
- (8) Conservation of health.
- (9) Protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality.
- (10) The right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, for safeguarding this right against encroachments of every kind, for the protection of workers from the hardships of enforced unemployment.
- (11) The right of employes and employers alike to organize, and for adequate means of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.
- (12) Suitable provision for the old age of the workers, and for those incapacitated by injury.
- (13) Release from employment one day in seven.
- (14) Gradual and reasonable reduction of hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.
- (15) A living wage as the minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.
- (16) A new emphasis upon the application of Christian principles to the acquisition and use of property, and for the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be devised.

"This particular statement has been selected because it has passed through four careful revisions, namely, in 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1919

and also because it probably represents more completely than any other pronouncement the united convictions of the churches of America."

In this connection, it should be noted that four amendments to the original "Social Creed" were made last May at the Cleveland Meeting of the Federal Council. These are:

Facing the social issues involved in reconstruction:
RESOLVED: That we affirm as Christian Churches,

1. That the teachings of Jesus are those of essential democracy and express themselves through brotherhood and the co-operation of all groups. We deplore class struggle, and declare against all class domination, whether of capital or labor. Sympathizing with labor's desire for a better day and an equitable share in the profits and management of industry, we stand for orderly and progressive social reconstruction instead of revolution by violence.
2. That an ordered and constructive democracy in industry is as necessary as political democracy, and that collective bargaining and the sharing of shop control and management are inevitable steps in its attainment.
3. That the first charge upon industry should be that of a wage sufficient to support an American standard of living. To that end we advocate the guarantee of a minimum wage, the control of unemployment through government labor exchanges, public works, land settlement, social insurance and experimentation in profit sharing and co-operative ownership.
4. We recognize that women played no small part in the winning of the war. We believe that they should have full political and economic equality with equal pay for equal work, and a maximum eight-hour day. We declare for the abolition of night work by women, and the abolition of child labor; and for the provision of adequate safeguards to insure the moral as well as the physical health of the mothers and children of the race.

The War Emphasizes Need of Child Culture

THE Hon. William H. Wadhams, Judge of the Court of General Sessions, New York City, said at a recent meeting of the National Child Welfare Association:

"It is a pretty hopeless proposition to do anything with the adult generation. The most plastic material in the world is the mind of a child. It can be educated; it can be trained, and, strange as it may seem, one of the lessons of the war has been taught us by Germany in this very thing, for Germany took the mind of the child and for two or three generations poured that mind into a mould and created a nation believing in a false philosophy, believing in the principle that might makes right, believing in those things which we believe to be contrary to the best. We have smashed the mould. But the lesson is there.

"We may build the Temple of Peace and erect the League of Nations; but they will not

stand, unless we build up children, unless we build for life instead of death.

"The greatest cause of war in the world is the neglect of child culture, the neglect of child standards. The most important and vital issue in the world today is the proper care and training of the children of our country and of the world."

To the foregoing Mr. Herbert Hoover adds: "The philosophic ideals that the children of Germany were taught certainly resulted in the greatest conflict that the world has ever known. We have a parallel to that going on in Russia today, where the Bolsheviki have created a considerable school system, not for teaching for purely educational purposes but for the teaching of their particular social philosophy. We have a social philosophy of our own also. It has taken us some 150 years of development to arrive at it. It is not new. We have aspired to it since the foundation of this country. If you examine all of these importations you will find that they all revolve around one foundation; and that is the inability of the individual under the social conditions which exist in the largest part of Europe to rise to that position in society to which his ability and character entitle him—in other words, the almost total lack of equality of opportunity—and in that term I believe we have a social philosophy of our own."

(Continued from page 14)

and voluntary service which asks no pay except the pleasure of serving somebody in small ways or great.

In re-dedicating themselves, this tenth Anniversary, to the Daily Good Turn ideal, The Boy Scouts of America are asking every man, woman and child in the country to take the same pledge and agree for at least one week to "Do A Good Turn Daily."

The tremendous scope of such a proposition and its enormous possibilities for good must be evident to all. Such a putting into practice of Scout idealism will do much, not only to set in motion waves of kindly impulse, but to commend the organization to such congregations as have not yet introduced scouting as a part of their religious educational program. The Churches will do well to observe Scout Sunday and to align themselves with this vigorous movement for the betterment of the boy life of their communities.

The Federal Council has designated and asked the churches to observe January 18 as "Law and Order Sunday." This plan, communicated to Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the Chairman of the Commission on Temperance, has called forth his hearty commendation and pledge of co-operation.

Federal Council Promises Co-operation in Prohibition Enforcement

AT the meeting of the Administrative Committee on December 19, Rev. E. O. Watson presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

RESOLVED: That the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America expresses its gratitude to God that, in His Providence, National Prohibition, under the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, upheld by the highest courts of our country, goes into effect January 16, 1920.

RESOLVED: That we have received with pleasure the communication of Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon which Bureau the duty of supervising the enforcement of National Prohibition has been placed by Congress.

We rejoice that such high ideals as those characterizing Commissioner Roper's administration throughout are to prevail in the enforcement of National Prohibition and in his expression that "success in the discharge of this duty depends upon the moral support and active cooperation of the law-abiding people of every community."

We greatly appreciate the recognition by Commissioner Roper of the place of the Federal Council in enlisting earnest, definite and persistent support of the great constituent bodies of the Federal Council and we beg to assure Commissioner Roper and the Bureau of Internal Revenue of our hearty cooperation in plans for the enforcement of National Prohibition. Noting his approval of the suggestion of Governor Carl E. Milliken, Chairman of the Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council, that Sunday, January 18, be designated "Law and Order Sunday," we approve the designation of this or some other day, and hope Commissioner Roper will appoint such a day assuring him that the Federal Council will aid in giving publicity and securing the observance of the day.

RESOLVED: That the Federal Council of Churches heartily approves the general plans of the War Plans Division for Education, Recreation and Character Building in the United States Army as stated in special communication to this body and that we assure the Chief of the War Plans Division and his associates of our co-operation.

Secretary Lansing Accepts Chairmanship of Interchurch World Movement

Secretary of State Robert Lansing has accepted the position of chairman of the General Committee of the Interchurch World Movement, a body consisting of about one hundred and fifty clergymen and laymen representing the evangelical churches and co-operating boards. This body lays out the general policies of the movement. Secretary Lansing is a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church.

The Social Gospel and the New Era: By John Marshall Barker. The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

The title of this timely volume is suggestive of the treatment which Dr. Barker gives to such subjects as "The Social Message," "The Social Service Spirit," "The Church in Collective Action," "The Church and Organized Christianity," "The Church and Social Leadership," and "The Church and the Economic Life." The author's central purpose is (1) to give a clearer and more adequate conception of the Kingdom ideal and spirit; (2) to survey the widening fields of opportunity for service into which the Church should enter; (3) to suggest some of the well tested methods by which an approach can be made through the co-ordinating of social forces to make the church a greater constructive agency in the social life of mankind. One of the many fine passages from the book is as follows:

"The definite task of the Church is to appeal to the heroic element in Christian men and women and to teach them to associate themselves together and to marshal their energies to work for the Royal Rule of God on earth. The Church with its millions of adherents is a vast army; but it is wasting much of its power for service because it does not present a united front and a chivalrous self-sacrifice of non-essentials for the more abundant life of growth and service."

6,000 Country Churches. By Charles Otis Gill and Gifford Pinchot. The Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$2.00.

In this interesting volume, the first of its kind, Mr. Gill has made a detailed study of the rural churches of the State of Ohio. The survey reveals startling facts in directly connecting overchurching and the consequent poverty of the religious life caused by excessive denominational competition, with the starvation and decay of the moral and social life of certain definite communities in Ohio. On the other hand, the benefits of religious co-operation are shown in the corresponding increase in the well-being of other community interests fostered by the unified life of the Church.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

BOOKS RECEIVED

Lad: A Dog: Stories of a real dog, belonging to the author, which has become justly famous among collie-lovers all over the country. By Albert Payson Terhune. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

British Labor Conditions and Legislation During the War: No. 14 in the series of Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, edited by David Kinley, and issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. By M. B. Hammond, Professor of Economics, Ohio State University. Oxford University Press, New York.

Effects of the War on Money, Credit and Banking in France and the United States: Volume No. 15 in the Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, brought out by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. By B. M. Anderson, Jr., Ph. D. Oxford University Press, New York.

City Manager in Dayton: A detailed description of a remarkable experiment in city government, written with the co-operation of those intimately acquainted with the situation, and of considerable interest to all students of the problems of municipal government. By C. E. Righton. The Macmillan Company, N. Y. \$2.50.

Practical Inter-Church Methods: One volume of the Church Efficiency Series, discussing co-ordinated church unity and effort in matters relating to Evangelism, Missionary Enterprise and Support, Finance, Advertising, Education, Women's Organizations, etc. By Albert F. McGarrah, church efficiency expert. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York and Chicago. \$1.75.

A Church Year-Book of Social Justice: It is the merit of this anthology that it levies contribution on so many thinkers who have given themselves to the consideration of the amelioration of the human lot. The book is "an attempt to suggest the play of Christian and Catholic thought down the centuries on the great principles of social justice which preoccupy our own time." The keynote for each week is taken from the appointed Epistle and Gospel of the Episcopal Prayer Book, introducing the week with brief devotions from the same source. Compiled by The Society of the Companions of the Holy Cross, under the auspices of the Social Service Commission of the Episcopal Church. E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y.

The Martyred Towns of France: A beautifully illustrated volume giving the historical background of the shattered towns and chateaux of devastated France. By Clara E. Laughlin. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The Church and Its American Opportunity: A group of contributed essays on such subjects as "The Need of an American Labor Party"; "The Obligation of the Church to Support a League of Nations"; "Necessary Readjustments in the Training of the Ministry"; "The Effect of the War on Religion." Contributors include Rev. William Austin Smith, Prof. Talcott Williams, Rt. Rev. Irving P. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Simkovich, Rev. John Howard Melish and others. Edited by Charles Lewis Slattery. The Macmillan Company, N. Y. \$1.50.

The Holy Spirit, A Layman's Conception: A reverend treatment of a subject of first-rate spiritual importance, showing the intimate place the Holy Spirit occupies in the inner life of each and all, and the functions and attributes that are His. By William Ives Washburn. J. P. Putnam & Sons, N. Y. \$1.25.

Lenin, The Man and His Work: The first authentic biography of Lenin, told by three authors who knew him intimately and have talked with him frequently since his rise to power. By Albert Rhys Williams, and the Impressions of Col. Ray-

mond Robins, Commander of the American Red Cross Mission in Russia, and Arthur Ransome. Scott and Seltzer, N. Y. \$1.35.

The Christian Basis of World Democracy: A deduction from a careful study of the teachings of Jesus, setting forth the kind of international order which would result if those teachings were actually put in practice by the various nations. By Kenneth Scott Latourette. Association Press, N. Y. \$1.00.

Our America: An attempt to interpret the spirit of this country in its history, its cities, its religions, its letters, its various ideals and races, in the great figures of the past and present, showing the relationship of each one of the phases of American social life to the others. By Waldo Frank. Boni and Liveright, N. Y. \$2.00.

New Words Self-Defined: The new developments in our language used in typical sentences in which they define themselves. By C. Alphonso Smith. Doubleday, Page & Co., N. Y. \$1.25.

JUVENILE

The Hidden Aerial: A stirring story for boys. By Lewis E. Theiss. W. A. Wilde Company, Boston. \$1.50.

When I Was a Girl in Iceland: Latest addition to the "Children of Other Lands" books. The author was born in Iceland and lived there until she came to America about a year and a half ago. She is now teacher of Icelandic and Danish languages in the Extension Department of Columbia University. By Holmfridur Arnadottir. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston. \$1.00.

A Little Maid of Picardy: A story for girls by a well-known writer of juvenile stories. By Amy E. Blanchard. W. A. Wilde Company, Boston.

Facing Danger: An adventure story for boys. By F. J. Finn. S. J. Benziger Brothers. \$1.25.

St. Joan of Arc: The life story of the Maid of Orleans. By Rev. Denis Lynch. S. J. Benziger Brothers, N. Y. \$2.50.

Boy Scouts in the Wilderness: A stirring story, which, along with its thrilling plot, gives much woodcraft information of real value to boys. By Samuel Scoville, Jr. The Century Company, N. Y.

Camp Fire Girls in War and Peace: This story, while complete in itself, deals with characters already met in the author's previous books. Woven into the story is a delicate thread of romance and an exciting spy plot. By Isabel Hornibrook. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston. \$1.50.

Summer in the Girls' Camp: The value, physical as well as educational, of summer camp life for boys is well recognized; but the equal value of outdoor life and training for girls is not widely realized. This book covers the whole question of girls' camps, giving much helpful information to anyone attending or organizing a girls' camp. By Anna Worthington Coale. The Century Co., New York. \$1.50.

The Children's Hymnal: A selection of hymns suitable for Sunday School use, chosen on the principles (1) that the religious lessons presented should be of universal application and in harmony with the beliefs and practices of the leading Christian churches; (2) that both the poetry and music, while artistic, should be adapted to the understanding of children; (3) that the hymns should be familiar, dignified and simple, with an admixture of folk songs having a religious flavor. By Eleanor Smith, C. H. Farnsworth and C. A. Fullerton. American Book Company, New York.

The Story of George Fox: A biography of the heroic religious leader of the 17th century written primarily for young folks, though it will interest grown-ups as well. By Rufus M. Jones. The Macmillan Company, N. Y. \$1.50.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

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